

A Bronze Age Cemetery assemblage by Southampton Water



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Technical report **27**

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Ltd)

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Badminton Farm, Fawley

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Summary

The Bronze Age pottery assemblage from Badminton Farm comprises 2498 sherds with a combined weight of approximately 28.1 kilograms, most of which derive from three discrete groups of cinerary urns (Appx 1 & 2). Definitely three — and possibly as many as five — pottery traditions are represented in it: Collared Urn, currently dated to the Early Bronze Age, Biconical Urn, also usually dated to the Early Bronze Age but possibly in use beyond the period when Collared Urn was current, Deverel-Rimbury, dated to the end of Early Bronze Age and the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age and the Middle Bronze Age, and early post Deverel-Rimbury, dated to the Late Bronze Age. Radiocarbon dates for these traditions (Needham 1996) and — in all probability — the start and end dates for their use overlap considerably but the broad sequence from tradition to tradition is reliably established by their contextual associations and by typological and fabric seriation. The assemblage appears to be uncontaminated by residual or intruded material.

Probable Early Bronze Age pottery was represented on site by a handful of typologically undiagnostic sherds in a single grog-tempered fabric analogous to (but not identical with) grog-tempered fabrics associated with both Collared and Biconical Urn elsewhere (Appx 2; Fig. 1), and a single near whole Biconical Urn of a type that occurs across south central and southeast England and on the near Continent (Fawley 18: Figs 8 & 10, top). These occurred in widely separated locations across the site (in fields 3, 6, 7 and 8), in cremation burials (the Biconical Urn and two other context assemblages) and two features of uncertain interpretation.

Deverel-Rimbury pottery was represented by a continuum of fine to medium, to coarse flint-tempered fabrics analogous to (but again mostly not identical with) flint-tempered fabrics associated with Deverel-Rimbury pottery elsewhere (Fig. F1), and, primarily, sherds from 24 reconstructable (out of a possible total of 31) cinerary urns. A typical Wessex group, it included South Lodge-type urns, usually equated with the beginnings of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Fawley 14, 19 and 23: Figs 7, 11 & 12), other Wessex (Fawley 8, 11 and 17: Figs 2, 3, 6 & 7) and more widely distributed Deverel-Rimbury types (Fawley 6–7, 10, 12, 15–16 and 21–22: Figs 2–5

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>Fabric GV</p> <p>Abundant unquantifiable grog up to 4mm. 20% medium sand-sized (0.5mm) to granule-sized (5mm) platy (decalcified shell) voids.</p> <p>Featured pot: Fawley 18</p> <p>Biconical Urn — EBA</p> | |
| | <p>Fabric MCFV</p> <p>10–15% fine sand-sized (<0.25mm) to granule-sized (5.5mm) burnt flint. Patchy 10% medium sand-sized (0.5mm) to very coarse sand-sized (1.5mm) platy (decalcified shell) voids. Grades through MFV into FMFV.</p> <p>Featured pots: Fawley 8, 11, 19, 22 & 23</p> <p>Deverel-Rimbury — E/MBA</p> | |
| | <p>Fabric MCFG</p> <p>Patchy (3–5%) fine sand-sized (0.25mm) to granule-sized (5mm) burnt flint. 3% grog up to small granule-sized (2.5mm). Sherds up to 15mm thick.</p> <p>Featured pot: Fawley 5</p> <p>Deverel-Rimbury — MBA</p> | |
| | <p>Fabric MCF</p> <p>15% fine sand-sized (<0.25mm) to granule-sized (3mm) burnt flint.</p> <p>Featured pot: Fawley 21</p> <p>Deverel-Rimbury — MBA</p> | |
| | <p>Fabric FMFV</p> <p>15% fine (<0.25mm) to very coarse sand-sized (2mm) burnt flint. Patchy 10–20% medium sand-sized (0.5mm) to small granule-sized (2.5mm) platy (decalcified shell) voids. Grades through MFV into MCFV.</p> <p>Featured pots: Fawley 6, 7, 10, 15 & 16</p> <p>Deverel-Rimbury — MBA</p> | |
| | | |

Figure 1
Badminton Farm, Fawley. Bronze Age pottery fabrics

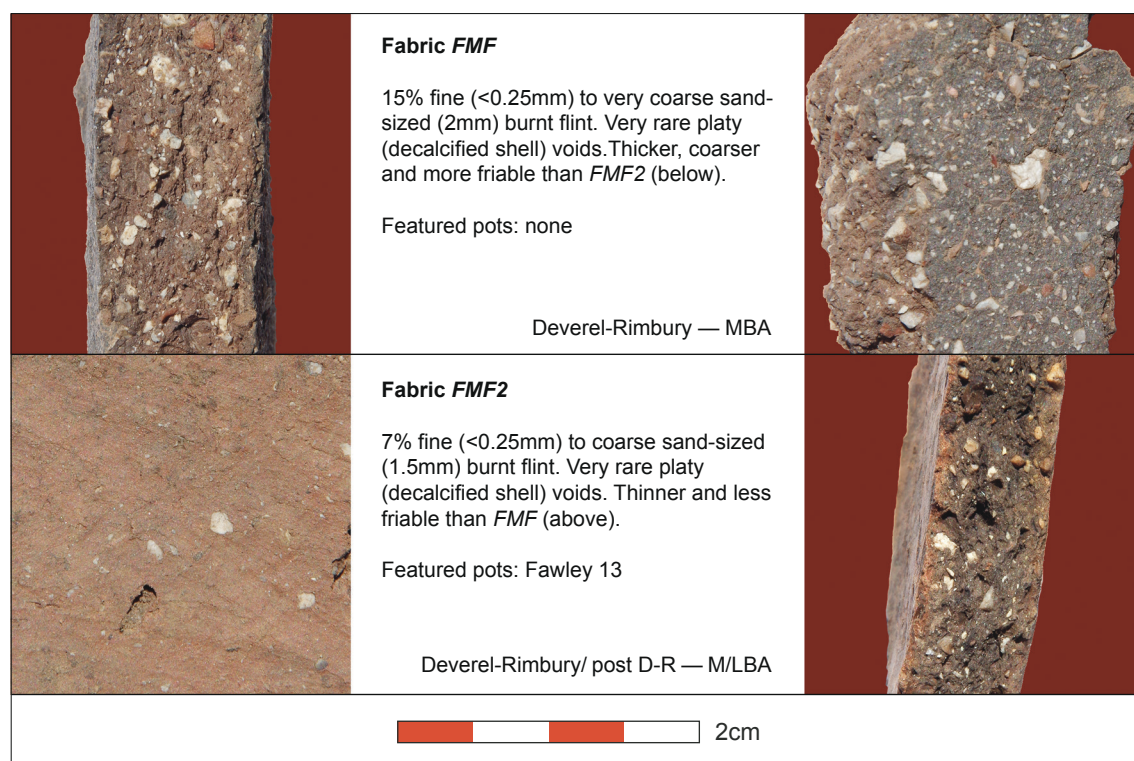


Figure 1 cont.

and 9–10), and one jar of possible transitional Deverel-Rimbury/ post Deverel-Rimbury type (Fawley 13: Figs 5 & 7, top). The bulk of the cinerary urns were clustered in two groups, one outside ring ditch 6689 (cremation group A), and another 80m to the west of this (cremation group B) (both in field 6). Between the two clusters was a single isolated inurnment and at a much greater distance, in field 8, another isolated urn and a pair of urns (cremation group C). Deverel-Rimbury pottery was also present in small quantities in a small number of features of other types, including one of the site's burnt mounds, a couple of small pits or postholes and a hearth (in fields 3, 4, 6 and 7).

Before they were lifted, many of the cinerary urns, including the Biconical Urn, appeared to have been more or less intact (see Figs 3, 5–6, 8–9 and 12). Though including some large, fresh-looking sherds, however, the surviving assemblage is in poor condition. Sherds belonging to some of the urns cannot be handled at all without causing damage, while washing them, is like washing dried, but unfired clay. In part this is attributable to the environment of the site and the fragmentation of the urns in situ, and in part to the conditions under which the assemblage was recovered. However, comparison with the sherds comprising the site's late post Deverel-Rimbury assemblage, which though shattered, remains mostly hard and good, shows the degradation of this earlier assemblage to be peculiar to it. The principal reason for this seems to be the employment in it of shelly clays, which subsequently decalcified (e.g. fabrics *FMFV* and *MCFV*: Fig. F1). We shall return to these below. It is worth noting at this point, however, that the Bronze Age assemblage's condition today, unlike that of the late post Deverel-Rimbury assemblage, has nothing to do with its original use or deposition and does not therefore feature in the interpretative discussion that follows.

Finally very small amounts of *possible* early PDR pottery, represented by two flint-tempered fabrics not present in the site's Deverel-Rimbury or late post Deverel-Rimbury groups, were recovered from two pits in field 3. It



Figure 2
Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pots 6-9 and 11-12
Scale 10cm

should be emphasized however that these fabrics *could* belong to any one of these three groups.



Figure 3

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pots 10 and 11 in situ
Scale 30cm

The interpretative implications of the assemblage

A number of research issues are worth exploring in the context of the Bronze Age assemblage. All relate either to pottery chronology, or social organization and social identity. Owing to the nature of the contexts from which it was derived, the assemblage lacks both internally related context assemblages and useful cross-context relationships and is restricted in terms of the Bronze Age pottery repertoire as a whole and the interpretative tools available to us to conduct this exploration are limited to the study of on site typology and fabric and the local and regional contexts of these. Our understanding of date, for example, is informed by both the types and fabrics present and the distribution of these on the ground; of settlement and cultural continuity, by the co-occurrence (or not) of types and fabrics belonging to different dates and traditions; of funerary rites, by the selection of types, the way these were deposited and where and how these depositions developed; and of cultural identity or affiliation, by the combination of purely local, Wessex and regional types and fabrics and by differences between aspects of social organization on site and elsewhere.

Pottery chronology

As stated above, the broad sequence of the pottery traditions represented in the Bronze Age pottery assemblage from Badminton Farm is reliably established. It is not necessary to rehearse these again here. Less clear, however, is when

the particular traditions begin and end and to what extent they overlap. Two observations on the present assemblage contribute to our understanding of this. The first is the presence in a Deverel-Rimbury flat cemetery of a Biconical Urn, and the absence from the same group of Collared Urn; and the second, the wide spacing of the Biconical Urn and the distinguishably Wessex types

Figure 4

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 12 in situ
Scale 30cm



Figure 5

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 13 in situ
Scale 30cm

Figure 6

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 17 in situ



within the two main urn groups. It is the nature of cemeteries to be added to over time. Neither of the Badminton Farm clusters, however, demonstrably grew from a single location; yet both could have grown from the more widely spaced, Biconical and Wessex types amongst them, the pan-regional Deverel-Rimbury and Deverel-Rimbury/ post Deverel-Rimbury types filling

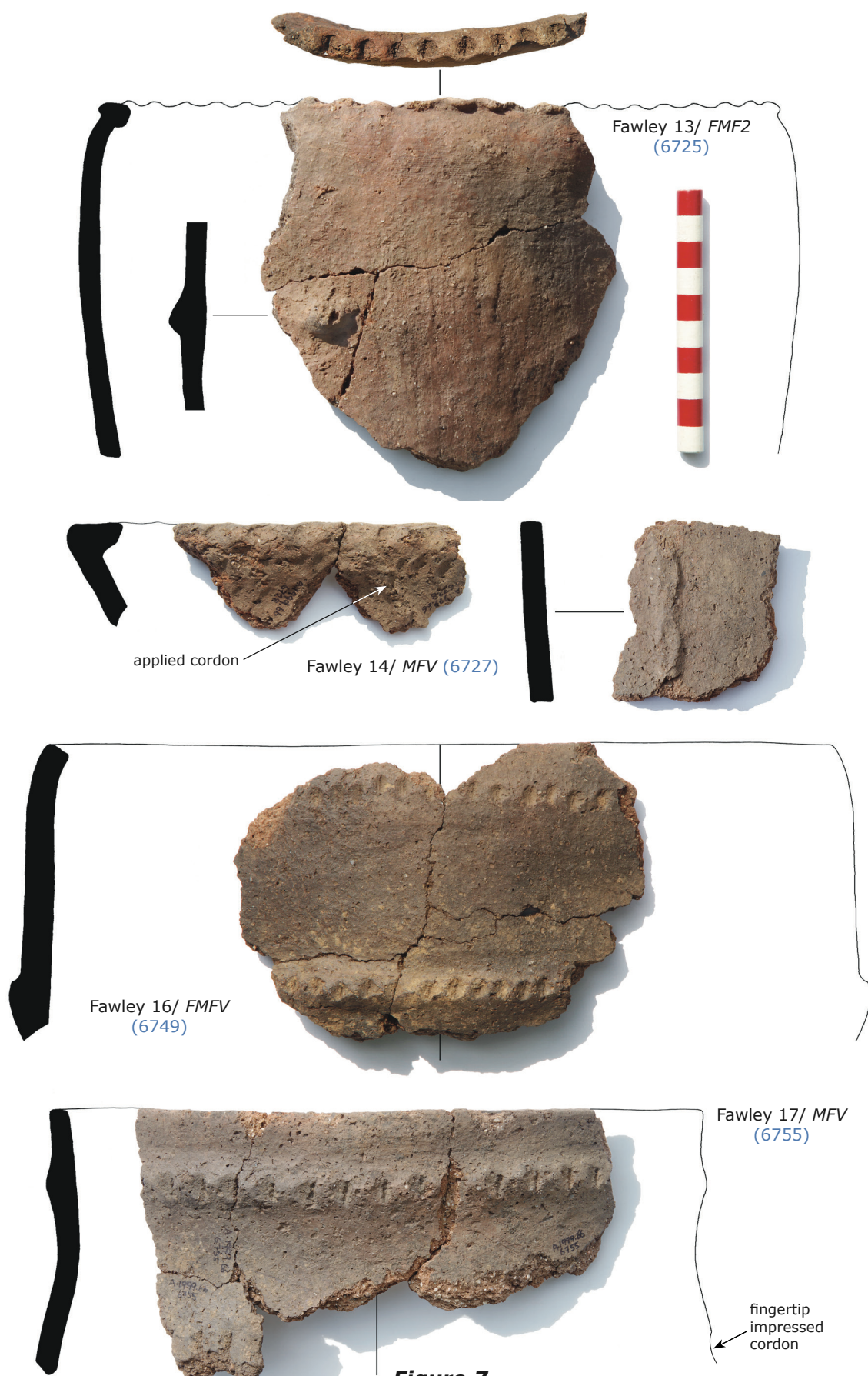


Figure 7

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pots 13-14 and 16-17
Scale 10cm



Figure 8

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 18 in situ
Scale 30cm

Figure 9

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pots 20 and 21 in situ
Scale 30cm



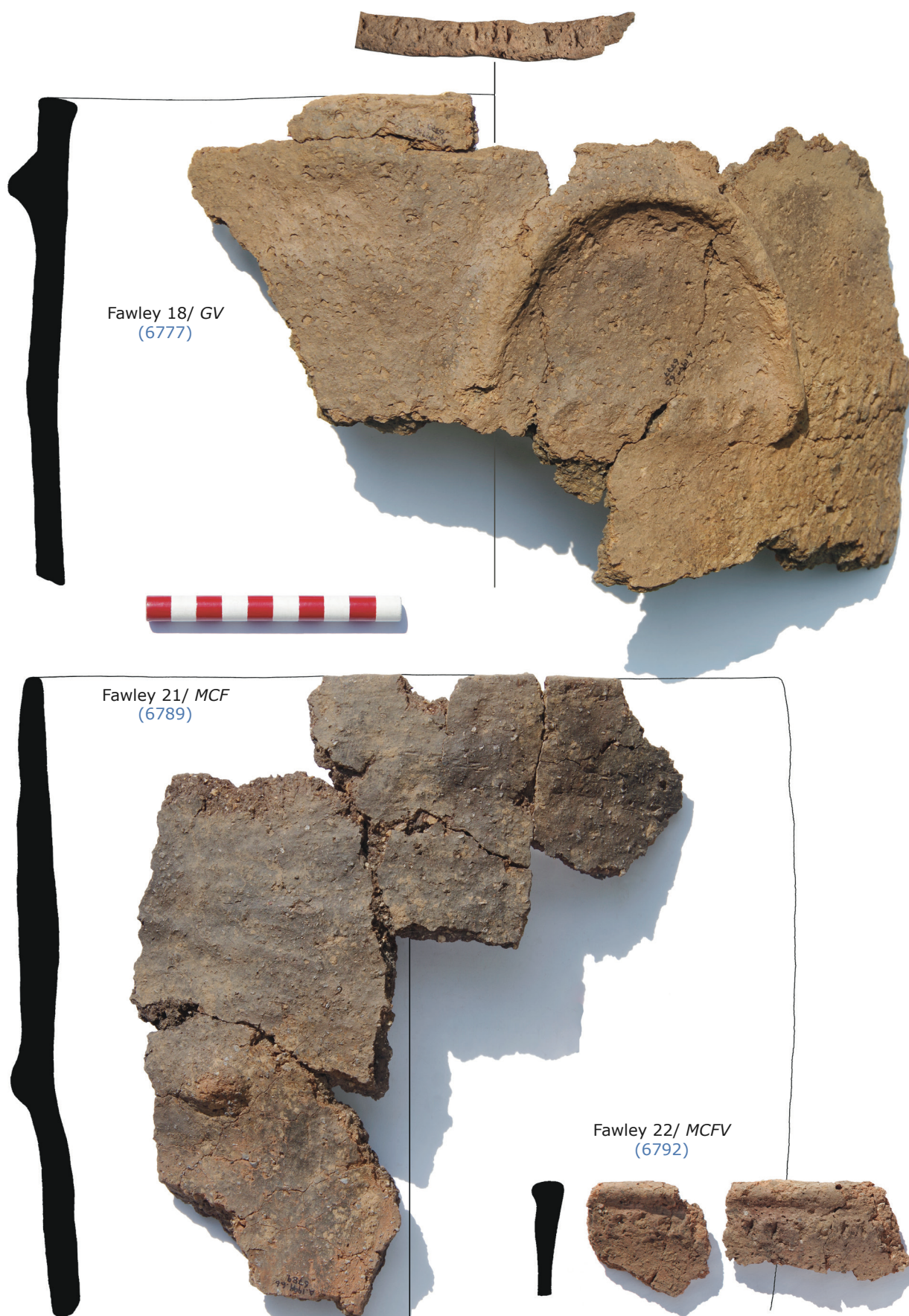


Figure 10

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pots 18, 21 and 22
Scale 10cm

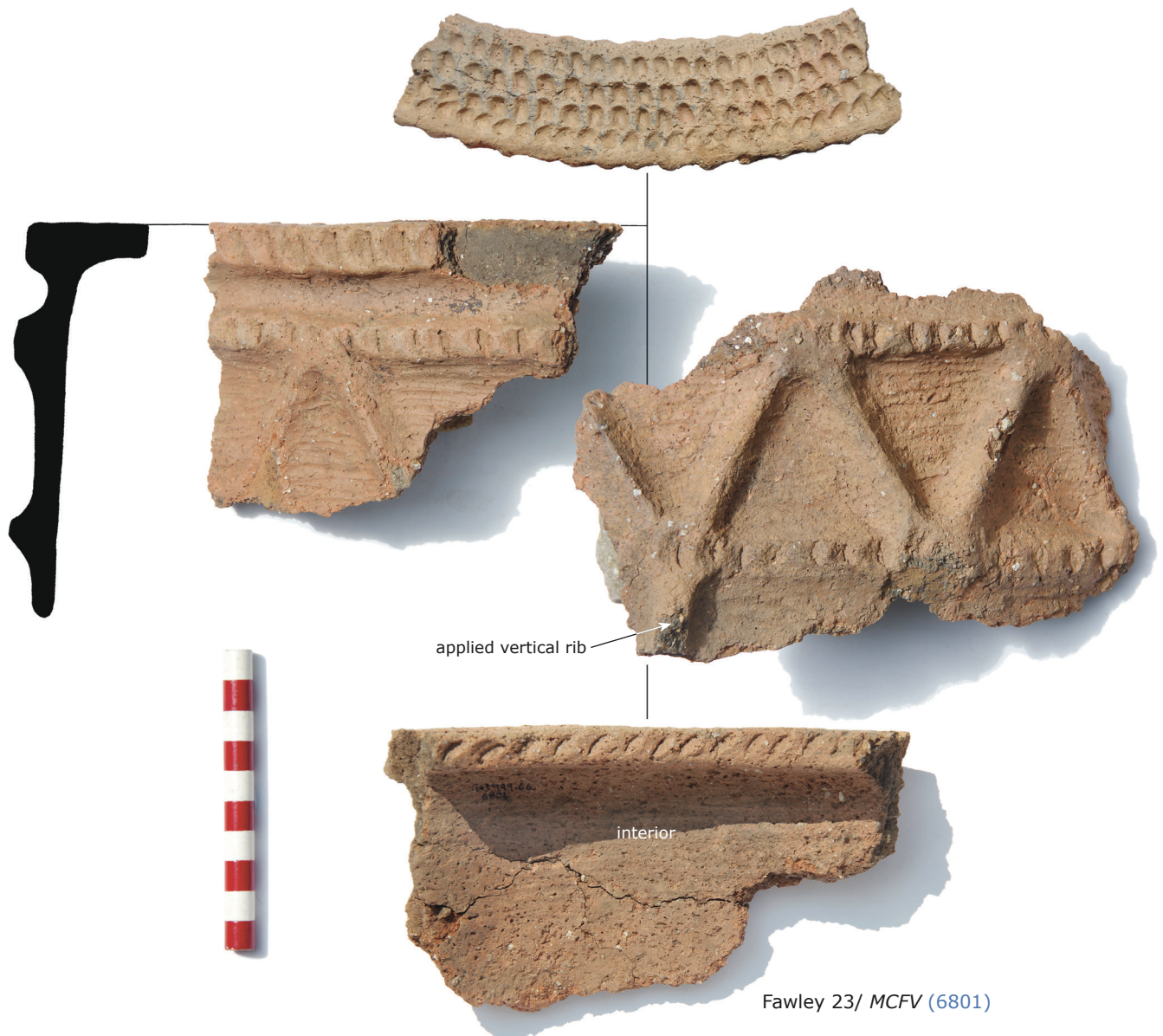


Figure 11
Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 23
 Scale 10cm

the gaps between these. Thus, on the one hand, it is possible that we have a Biconical Urn that is relatively late, and on the other, a Deverel-Rimbury assemblage that is relatively early. As we shall see below (under Cultural identity), for the latter, this view finds support in the relative proportions of different types of Deverel-Rimbury pottery seen on other Wessex sites. Otherwise its different sub-groups on site are too close confidently to suggest any sort of sequence.

Settlement continuity

There is evidence from the pottery traditions represented within the assemblage that occupation *in the vicinity* of Badminton Farm was uninterrupted from the Beaker period, right through the Bronze Age and into the Early Iron Age (see below). The intensity of pottery using activity, however, and where discernable, the likely activities represented by this, varied. Beaker was very

thinly spread across fields 2, 3, 7 and 8 but was absent from field 6, the later focus of Deverel-Rimbury pottery deposition. Its use on site is unknown. Early Bronze Age-type pottery was also thinly distributed but was present over a much wider area including the focus of Deverel-Rimbury pottery deposition (field 6). Three out of the five contexts from which it was recovered appear to have been associated with cremation deposits. Deverel-Rimbury pottery was present in the same areas but was much more abundant. It too was recurrently associated with funerary deposits and only present in handful of features of other types, which suggests a degree of continuity in pottery use within the site from one period/ tradition to the next. By contrast, Late Bronze Age/ early post Deverel-Rimbury pottery is both rare and occurs in a single field only (field 3), or two if we include the possible transitional Deverel-Rimbury/ post Deverel-Rimbury jar, which suggests either a re-focus of pottery using activity off-site, or a major reduction in pottery use and, by extension, settlement density. Finally, during the Early Iron Age,



Figure 12

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 23 in situ
Scales 30cm

pottery-using activity, though still sparse, spread back across the site (fields 2, 4, 7 and 8). By this time, however, its use or the use of the site had changed, and pottery was more diverse and deposited in features of a range of types, including a possible cremation but also pits, heaths and ditches, a feature suite at this period usually associated with everyday settlement activity.

The funerary rite

Four things characterized the inurnment of cremated remains at Badminton Farm. Firstly, the selection of a limited range of urns; secondly, the deposition of these in an inverted position; thirdly, their clustering in small groups; and fourthly, their isolation from domestic-type activity. Most of the pots

chosen belong to a group often characterized as 'heavy duty' (as opposed to 'everyday') wares. They are large, roughly finished, often thick-bodied, and most were decorated in some way. Of the possible total of 34 urns, 17 were definitely inverted, and all but two of the others (both in Early Bronze Age-type fabric GV) lack base sherds, which might have been expected to survive had they been deposited in an upright position. The bulk of these were deposited at uneven distances from each other in two closely spaced groups, one in a rough line outside a gap in a penannular ditch (cremation group A), and one forming an isolated cluster (cremation group B). A further inurnment

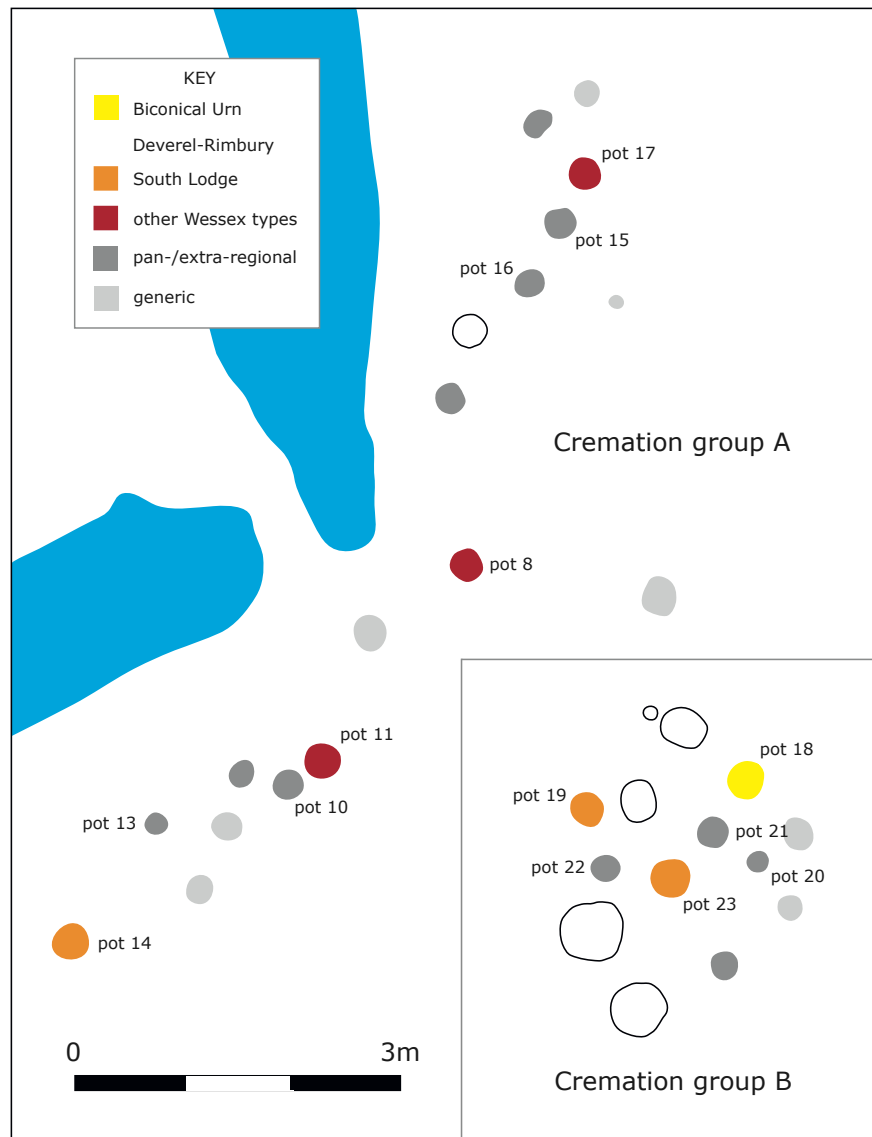


Figure 13

Badminton Farm, Fawley. The distribution of the urns

was isolated between these, while another two form a pair some distance away (cremation group C). Within the two larger groups, the only obvious structuring was that early and distinguishably Wessex types are widely spaced (Fig. 13). There was no obvious structuring in terms either of form or fabric.

Groups of urns such as these are now usually interpreted as family cemeteries (Ellison 1980), but it should be emphasized that this interpretation is a logical inference, and that there is no evidence outside the existence of

the clusters themselves with which to support the view. Certainly there is no such evidence from Badminton Farm where similar fabrics and forms are represented in all four locations. It is possible, however, on the basis of the available evidence, to suggest two alternative modes of deposition for the urns. The key observation here is the distribution within the two principal groups of urns of belonging to different pottery traditions. Assuming these traditions *are* of different date, the individual burials must either have been marked on the contemporary ground surface in some way (cf. Seager Thomas 2010, 7–8; White 1982, 43) and successive burials slotted between them, or the inurned cremations stored prior to their final deposition in a single event (cf. Hamilton 2001, 62). Given the inversion of the urns there, for the Badminton Farm cemeteries, the first of these two alternatives is preferred, with the Biconical and the Wessex types first and the remainder inserted later. Alternatively, if the pottery traditions represented in the assemblage *are not* of different dates, and this is not the view of the present writer, adjacent burials could have been sequential. In this case, it would only have been necessary for the last burial to be marked; and we would have to invoke a new mechanism — personal choice, cultural affiliation, status, sex, age — to explain the selection of urns belonging to different traditions for successive burials.

Cultural identity

A recurrent theme in the study of British Bronze Age pottery is regional grouping. Collared and Biconical Urn (of the variety represented in the present assemblage) are recognized to be pan-regional (Burgess 1987, fig. 2; Longworth 1984), whereas Deverel-Rimbury and, up to a point post Deverel-Rimbury, are divided into a number of regional subgroups, comprising types peculiar to or focused on the region with which the subgroup is identified — Ardleigh, the Thames Valley, Sussex, Wessex — alongside pan-regional and apparently unique forms (e.g. Barrett 1973, figs 1–4; Erith & Longworth 1960, fig. 4; Seager Thomas 2008, figs 5–7; 2015, figs 4–6 etc.). The Badminton Farm assemblage is inescapably a Wessex group, with close regionally specific parallels in assemblages from both the north and west (such as those from Kimpton and Simons Ground: Dacre & Ellison 1981; White 1982). Throughout the southeast, however, a growing number both of cross-regional parallels and apparently unique forms is eroding these subgroups. Our interest here is whether the balance of regional, pan-regional and local types in the present assemblage is skewed as well and what this means in terms of cultural identity.

Wessex types in the present assemblage include the South Lodge urns (Fawley 14, 19 and 23) and the two other urns with heavy plastic decoration on, and/or immediately below the rims (Fawley 8 and 11). Pan-regional forms include the Biconical Urn (Fawley 18), several urns with an applied cordon some distance below the rim (Fawley 10, 12 and 16, etc.) and the urns with bosses (Fawley 13, 20 and 21). Also notable are the EBA-type grog-temper and a few jars, including two of those with bosses, in non-shelly flint-tempered fabrics, which would be interchangeable with fabrics from well outside the region (e.g. Seager Thomas 2008, pl. 1). Finally, local peculiarities include the site's shelly fabrics, the thin-bodies of some of the 'heavy duty' wares (Fawley 11), an almost complete absence of Deverel-Rimbury 'globular jars', the rim of the most complete of the South Lodge urns (Fawley 23), which is unusually exaggerated, and an urn from cremation group C (Fawley 7), fashioned from what looks like the local shelly clay, but best paralleled across the Channel (in the assemblage from Tatihou: Marcigny & Ghesquière 2003, fig.70).

There are about half as many distinguishable Wessex types, than there are pan-regional and non-Wessex types. Omitting globular jars from our calculations, the proportion of Wessex types is none the less higher than in the assemblages from either of the two aforementioned Wessex sites. That is to say, Badminton Farm's is a very Wessex assemblage. The meaning of this is not certain. Possibly it is date related. Perhaps there was a move from the regional to the pan-regional over time, and Badminton Farm is earlier than these other sites, or, proportionately, the number of inurnments there diminished over time. This view would be consistent with the recovery of a — presumably later — Deverel-Rimbury assemblage with almost no specifically Wessex traits at nearby Twyford Down (Walker & Farwell 2000). Alternatively it could have been an exaggerated cultural response to a peripheral position, in relation to France and a distinct regional Deverel-Rimbury to the east in West Sussex and beyond.

The burial rite also stands out as locally distinct in the positioning of the jars and the preference for decorated 'heavy duty' wares over globular jars. At both West Sussex's Drayton and Simons Ground, for example, where both upright and inverted urns were found, the latter were very much in the minority (Seager Thomas 2010, appx 1; White 1982, figs 10 & 13), while many Wessex and rather fewer Sussex cemetery groups include globular jars (Calkin 1964, fig. 10; Dacre & Ellison 1981, figs 14–17; Seager Thomas 2008, fig. 7; White 1982). This too could be read as a statement of a distinct regional identity.

Conclusion

The present analysis raises a number of interrelated questions about the Bronze Age assemblage's date, and the meaning in terms of contemporary social organization of the types represented in it and the way these were deposited. A number of answers to these questions are suggested, though the contribution of these to our understanding of the Wessex and wider Bronze Age must be tempered by an acknowledgement of the small size of the assemblage and the limited range of interpretative tools used in its analysis. Most important are the suggestions that, on the one hand, its Wessex types (and not just the South Lodge urns) are earlier than its pan-regional types, and the implications of this for our understanding of the development of Deverel-Rimbury regional groups as a whole, and that on the other, the assemblage's form and manner of deposition was related to the site's peripheral position within the Wessex region. In the analysis these two possibilities are presented as alternatives but they are not *necessarily* mutually exclusive. If they are taken as such, however, the evidence for the former is stronger than that for the latter. Also of significance is the association of the Biconical Urn with a Deverel-Rimbury assemblage, albeit an early one, the continuity of occupation through the Bronze Age and the apparently exclusive use of the area for funerary purposes.

Other prehistoric pottery

Neolithic and Beaker

Badminton Farm yielded a single sherd of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery weighing 10 grams, and 136 sherds of Late Neolithic/ Early

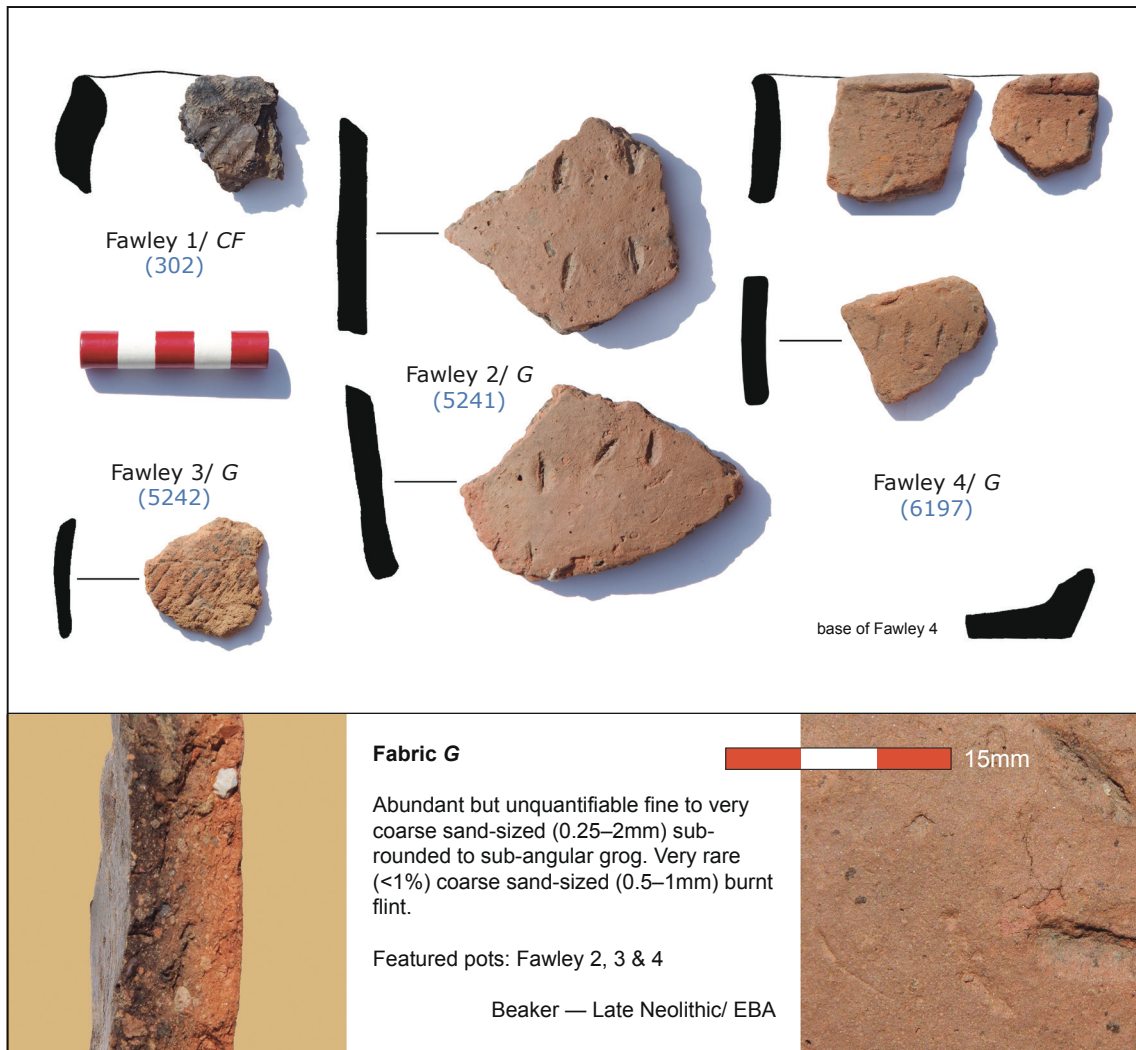


Figure 14
Badminston Farm, Fawley. Pots 1–4
Scale 5cm

Bronze Age Beaker pottery weighing 0.5 kilograms (Appx 1). The Beaker sherds derive from a minimum of three vessels and all are heavily weathered.

The Neolithic sherd (Fawley 1) is from the subsoil of Field 3. It is in a laminated, coarsely flint-tempered fabric (VCF), and comprises an incurved, internally bevelled rim sherd, the exterior of which is decorated with whipcord-impressed chevrons, and the bevel, diagonal whipcord-impressions. It is from a Mortlake or Fengate Ware bowl. The Beaker is from widely separated locations across fields 3, 7 and 8. Most was residual in later features. It comprises sherds in a sandy, grog-tempered fabric, with rare fine flint inclusions (G), from two vessels decorated with horizontal lines of fingernail impressions (Fawley 2 and 4) and one with tool (possible comb) impressed hatching, probably in a horizontal band (Fawley 3). Fawley 4 has a slightly expanded rim and a weak shoulder (Fig. 14).

Owing to their lack of interpretable contextual associations, the roles of neither the Peterborough Ware nor the Beaker on site is known and their principal importance is in providing evidence for occupation per se and evidence for repeated and/or ongoing occupation of the site over a long

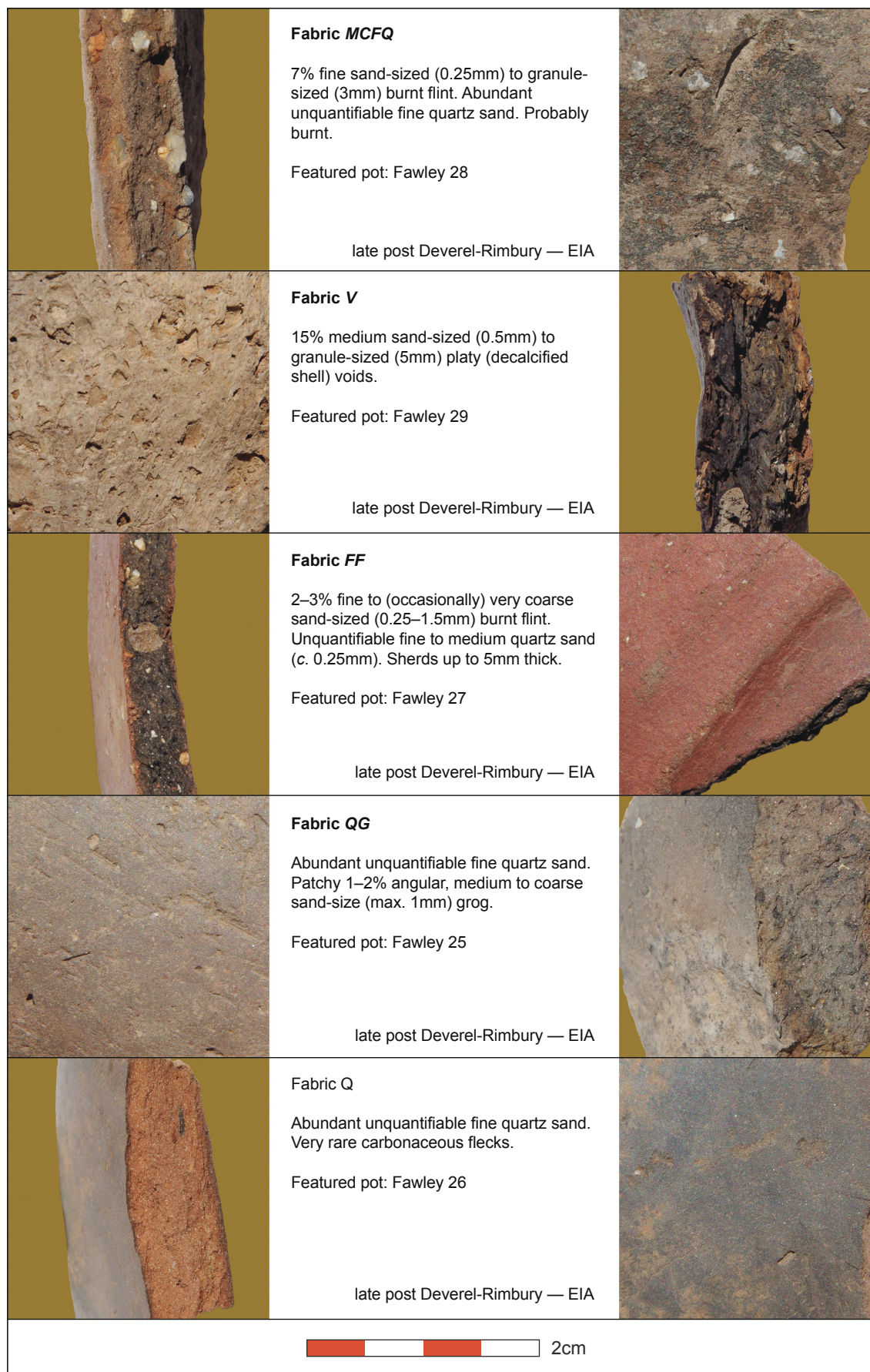


Figure 15
Badminton Farm, Fawley. Iron Age pottery fabrics

period of time (see below). The fabrics and forms comprising them, with the possible exception of the Beaker rim, are consistent with what we would expect of these traditions within the region (cf. Clarke 1970; Cleal 1991; Seager Thomas 2005).

Early Iron Age

The Early Iron Age pottery comes from a range of feature types including pits, ditches, hearths and a possible cremation across fields 3, 4, 7 and 8. In total 148 sherds weighing just over a kilogram were recovered (Appx 1). The bulk of it — 110 sherds from at least 6 vessels — comes from a single pit in field 8 (6041). It is upon this group that the present discussion focuses.

It belongs to the final phase of the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition in Britain. It comprises a suite of six sandy, fine, to medium to coarse flint-tempered and (now decalcified) shelly fabrics (Fig. 15). Chronologically

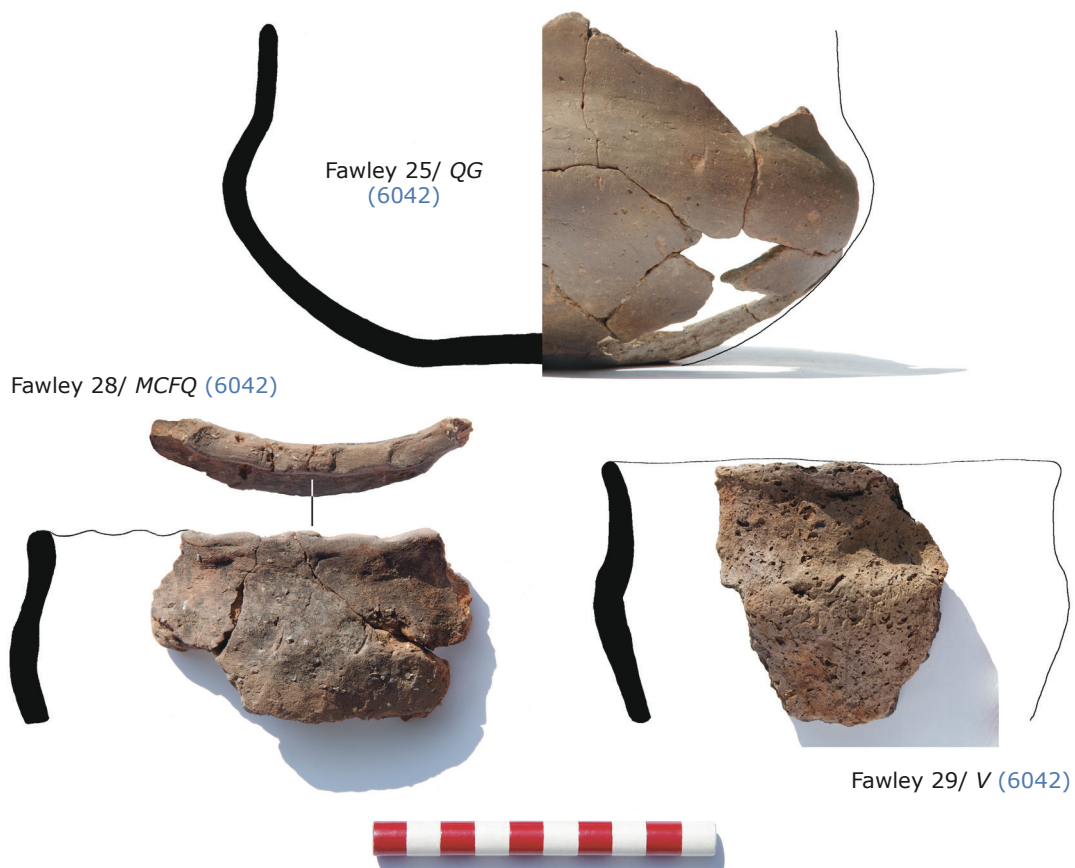


Figure 16

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pots 25, 28 and 29
Scale 10cm

diagnostic pots represented include three burnished fineware bowls or jars, one 'onion shaped' (Fawley 25: Fig. 16), one apparently tripartite with a narrow shoulder and flared rim (Fawley 26), and one hæmatite-coated with furrows above the shoulder (Fawley 27: Fig. 15, middle) (these last too fragmented to reconstruct illustratively), and two coarse, weakly-shouldered jars (Fawley 28–9: Fig. 16).

These forms are widely paralleled in late Post Deverel-Rimbury groups, but not often all together, and the 'onion-shaped' type more usually further

east (Cunliffe & Phillipson 1968, figs 15–18; Place 2004, fig. 17; Seager Thomas 2002, fig. 5; Wolseley & Smith 1924, etc.). Herein lies the principal interest of the group. It provides evidence for the contemporaneity of these types in Wessex and beyond. The high proportion of fine to coarse wares is also common in late Post Deverel-Rimbury. As noted above the late Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery's feature associations suggest an association with everyday settlement activity.

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Appendix 1. Badminton Farm, Fawley, Hampshire. Prehistoric pottery, fabrics, diagnostic characteristics and suggested pottery date (spot date) by context

| Context | | Pottery fabric(s) | Diagnostics | Pottery tradition | Number of sherds | weight in grams | Suggested pottery date |
|-------------|----|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 100 | 3 | <i>FMF</i> | Fabric | Too small to date | 6 | 5 | ND |
| 302 | 3 | <i>VCF</i> | Fawley 1 | Peterborough Ware | 1 | 10 | MNEO |
| 331 | 3 | <i>FMFV, MF, V</i> | Fabrics | DR, late PDR | 16 | 105 | MBA & EIA |
| 332 | 3 | <i>V & MCF</i> | Fabrics | late PDR | 10 | 20 | EIA |
| 338 | 3 | <i>V</i> | Fabric; deep fingering | late PDR | 13 | 100 | EIA |
| 343 | 3 | <i>MCF</i> vitrified | Fabric | probably DR | 4 | 30 | MBA |
| 368 | 3 | <i>FV</i> vitrified | Fabric | probably DR | 1 | 5 | MBA |
| 370 | 3 | <i>FV</i> | Fabric | | 3 | 10 | EIA |
| 374 | 3 | <i>V</i> | Fawley 24 | late PDR | 1 | 5 | EIA |
| 404 | 2 | <i>F</i> | Fabric | Too small to date | 1 | 1 | prehistoric |
| 441 | 2 | <i>MCFV</i> | Fabric | MBA | 2 | 5 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 3315 | 5 | <i>G</i> | Fabric | Beaker | 3 | 15 | LNEO/ EBA |
| 3318 | 5 | <i>MCF & daub</i> | Fabric | PDR | 2 | 8 | LBA |
| 3342 | 7 | <i>FMF</i> | Fabric | PDR | 1 | 1 | LBA |
| 3350 | 7 | <i>GV</i> | Fabric | EBA-type | 6 | 25 | EBA |
| 5012 | 10 | <i>V</i> | Fabric | Too small to date | 0 | 0 | prehistoric |
| 5025 | 10 | <i>G</i> | Fabric | Beaker | 2 | 5 | LNEO/ EBA |
| 5035 | 10 | <i>C</i> | Fabric | | 5 | 10 | EFMBC |
| 5128 | 10 | <i>V</i> | Fabric | late PDR | 3 | 5 | EIA |
| 5141 | 10 | <i>V</i> | Fabric | late PDR | 1 | 5 | EIA |
| 5223 | 11 | <i>MFV</i> | Fabric | DR | 4 | 10 | MBA |
| 5225 | 11 | <i>CF</i> | Fabric | DR | 22 | 235 | MBA |
| 5241 | 11 | <i>G</i> | Fawley 2 (Fig. 14) | Beaker | 14 | 90 | LNEO/ EBA |
| 5242 | 11 | <i>G</i> | Fawley 3 | Beaker | 2 | 5 | LNEO/ EBA |
| 5237 (5327) | 11 | <i>G & MF</i> | Fabrics | Beaker & DR | 4 | 25 | LNEO/ EBA & EFMBC |
| 5328 | 11 | <i>FMF</i> | DR-type straight or convex sided jar | DR | 17 | 755 | MBA |
| 5328 | 11 | <i>FMFG</i> | Fabric | uncertain | 10 | 35 | prehistoric |
| 5337 | 11 | <i>MCFV</i> | Fabric | DR | 42 | 340 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 5339 | 11 | <i>G</i> | Fabric | Beaker | 10 | 20 | LNEO/ EBA |
| 5341 | 11 | <i>GV</i> | Fabric | EBA-type | 39 | 60 | EBA |
| 6042 | 12 | <i>QG</i> | Fawley 25 (Fig. 16) | late PDR | 12 | 275 | EIA |
| 6042 | 12 | <i>Q</i> | Fawley 26 | late PDR | 54 | 250 | EIA |
| 6042 | 12 | <i>MCFQ</i> | Fawley 28 (Fig. 16) | late PDR | 11 | 140 | EIA |
| 6042 | 12 | <i>V</i> | Fawley 29 (Fig. 16) | late PDR | 17 | 100 | EIA |
| 6042 | 12 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fabric | DR | 4 | 20 | MBA |
| 6042 | 12 | <i>FF1 (med Q)</i> | Fawley 27 (Fig. 15) | late PDR | 9 | 45 | EIA |

| Context | | Pottery fabric(s) | Diagnostics | Pottery tradition | Number of sherds | weight in grams | Suggested pottery date |
|---------|----|---------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 6042 | 12 | <i>FF2 (fine Q)</i> | Fabric | late PDR | 3 | 20 | EIA |
| 6051 | 12 | <i>V & FF</i> | Fabrics; haematite coating | late PDR | 3 | 10 | EIA |
| 6123 | 12 | <i>MCFG</i> | Fawley 5 | DR | 77 | 690 | MBA |
| 6137 | 12 | <i>QV</i> | Fabric | late PDR | 1 | 5 | EIA |
| 6168 | 12 | <i>GV</i> | Fabric | EBA-type | 113 | 210 | EBA |
| 6193 | 12 | <i>G</i> | Fabric | Beaker | 1 | 3 | LNEO/ EBA |
| 6197 | 12 | <i>G</i> | Fawley 4 | Beaker | 65 | 290 | LNEO/ EBA |
| 6213 | 13 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fawley 6 (Fig. 2) | DR; possibly PDR | 169 | 730 | MBA or LBA |
| 6216 | 13 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fawley 7 (Fig. 2) | DR | 36 | 1230 | MBA |
| 6436 | 16 | <i>GV</i> | Fabric | EBA-type | 160 | 385 | EBA |
| 6535 | 18 | <i>V</i> | Fabric <i>V</i> | late PDR | 3 | 3 | EIA |
| 6685 | 21 | <i>FV</i> | Fabric | DR | 2 | 1 | MBA |
| 6687 | 21 | <i>MCFV</i> | Fawley 8 & 9 (Fig. 2) | DR Wessex | 140 | 1155 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 6693 | 21 | <i>F</i> | Fabric | DR | 2 | 1 | MBA |
| 6695 | 21 | <i>MFV</i> | Fabric | Fabric | 8 | 40 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 6698 | 21 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fawley 10 | DR | 57 | 265 | MBA |
| 6701 | 21 | <i>MCFV</i> | Fawley 11 (Figs 2 & 3) | DR Wessex | 65 | 1025 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 6701 | 21 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fabric | DR | 1 | 5 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 6702 | 21 | <i>MFV</i> | Fabric | DR | 26 | 45 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 6704 | 21 | <i>FMFV</i> | Biggish straight or convex sided jar | DR | 45 | 175 | MBA |
| 6704 | 21 | <i>MCFV</i> | Fabric | DR | 2 | 40 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 6708 | 21 | <i>MCFV</i> | DR-type squared rim | DR | 20 | 45 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 6711 | 21 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fabric | DR | 50 | 369 | MBA |
| 6714 | 21 | <i>MFV</i> | Fawley 12 (Figs 2 & 4) | DR | 56 | 1380 | MBA |
| 6723 | 21 | <i>MCFV</i> | Fabric; DR-type applied cordon | DR | 20 | 690 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 6725 | 21 | <i>FMF</i> | Fawley 13 (Figs 5 & 7) | DR/ PDR | 139 | 1485 | M/LBA |
| 6728 | 21 | <i>MFV</i> | Fawley 14 (Fig. 7) | DR South Lodge | 114 | 1445 | E/MBA |
| 6733 | 21 | <i>MCF</i> | Fabric | DR | 62 | 120 | MBA |
| 6735 | 21 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fabric; DR-type fingertip impressed cordon | DR | 41 | 125 | MBA |
| 6738 | 21 | <i>F</i> | Fabric | DR | 2 | 1 | MBA |
| 6743 | 21 | <i>FMF</i> | Fabric; fingertip impressed body sherd; slightly in-turned plain squared rim | DR | 34 | 75 | MBA |
| 6744 | 21 | <i>FMF</i> | Fabric | DR | 12 | 55 | MBA |
| 6746 | 21 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fawley 15 | DR | 40 | 310 | MBA |
| 6746 | 21 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fabric | DR | 1 | 20 | MBA |
| 6747 | 21 | <i>FV</i> | Fabric | DR | 1 | 2 | MBA |

| Context | | Pottery fabric(s) | Diagnostics | Pottery tradition | Number of sherds | weight in grams | Suggested pottery date |
|---------|----|-------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 6749 | 21 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fawley 16 (Fig. 7) | DR | 58 | 745 | MBA |
| 6752 | 21 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fabric | DR | 11 | 20 | MBA |
| 6755 | 21 | <i>MFV</i> | Fawley 17 (Figs 6 & 7) | DR possibly Wessex | 40 | 525 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 6756 | 21 | <i>F</i> | Fabric | Fabric | 1 | 1 | MBA |
| 6761 | 21 | <i>F</i> | Fabric | DR | 2 | 10 | MBA |
| 6769 | 21 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fabric | DR | 2 | 15 | MBA |
| 6771 | 21 | <i>FV</i> | Fabric | DR | 3 | 5 | MBA |
| 6777 | 21 | <i>GV</i> | Fawley 18 (Figs 8 & 10) | Biconical Urn | 43 | 2880 | EBA |
| 6778 | 21 | <i>GV</i> | Fabric | EBA-type | 5 | 45 | EBA |
| 6783 | 21 | <i>MCFV</i> | Fawley 19 | DR South Lodge | 37 | 370 | E/MBA |
| 6784 | 21 | <i>MF</i> | Fabric | DR | 3 | 5 | MBA |
| 6786 | 21 | <i>MFV</i> | Fawley 20 | DR | 80 | 210 | MBA |
| 6789 | 21 | <i>MCF</i> | Fawley 21 (Figs 9 & 10) | DR | 120 | 3850 | MBA |
| 6790 | 21 | <i>MCF</i> | Fabric | DR | 15 | 75 | MBA |
| 6792 | 21 | <i>MCFV</i> | Fawley 22 (Fig. 10) | DR | 51 | 250 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 6795 | 21 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fabric | DR | 2 | 10 | MBA |
| 6798 | 21 | <i>MCFV</i> | Fabric; externally expanded rim with deep fingernail impressions below | DR | 10 | 45 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 6801 | 21 | <i>MCFV</i> | Fawley 23 (Figs 11 & 12) | DR South Lodge | 337 | 4800 | E/MBA |
| 6802 | 21 | <i>MCFV</i> | Fabric | DR | 8 | 40 | E/MBA |
| 6836 | 21 | <i>MCFV</i> | Fawley 11 | DR Wessex | 8 | 260 | E/MBA or MBA |
| 6838 | 21 | <i>FMFV</i> | Fawley 10 | DR | 38 | 260 | MBA |

Key to abbreviations used (in order of appearance)

Pottery fabrics: *FMF* = fine to medium flint temper; *CF* = coarse flint-temper; *V* = platy voids (from decalcified shell); *MCF* = medium to coarse flint temper; *G* = grog temper; *F* = unsized flint temper; *MF* = medium flint temper; *FF* = fine flint temper; *Q* = quartz sand.

Diagnostics (pottery traditions): PDR = post Deverel-Rimbury (Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery tradition); DR = Deverel-Rimbury (Early–Middle Bronze Age pottery tradition).

Dates: MNEO = Middle Neolithic; MBA = Middle Bronze Age; LBA = Late Bronze Age; EIA = Early Iron Age; ND = not dated; E/ MBA = Early to Middle Bronze Age; EFMBC = Early first millennium BC; LNEO/ EBA = Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (Beaker); EBA = Early Bronze Age.

For detailed fabric descriptions see Figs 1, 14 & 15. For names of pottery traditions and radiometric dates of 'Three Age System' dates used, see Needham 1996.

Appendix 2. Badminton Farm, Fawley, Hampshire. Bronze Age cremation urns and possible cremation urns

| context | vessel/ fig. no | pottery tradition | form | rim diameter (in cm) | fabric |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|-------------|
| 6123 (cut 6122) | Fawley 5 (not illustrated) | DR | Straight-sided with flat-topped, slightly expanded rim. Base | 26–34 | <i>MCFG</i> |
| 6168 | | EBA | Base | n/a | <i>GV</i> |
| 6213 (cut 6211) | Fawley 6 (fig. 2) | DR | Weakly shouldered with fingertip impressed carination; very thin bodied | 24 | <i>FMFV</i> |
| 6216 | Fawley 7 (fig. 2) | DR | Straight-sided to weakly shouldered with fingertip-impressed cordon below rim & bossed, fingertip-impressed cordon on shoulder | 24 | <i>FMFV</i> |
| 6436 | | EBA | Base | n/a | <i>GV</i> |
| 6687 (cut 6686) | Fawley 8 (fig. 2) | Wessex DR | Weakly shouldered with squared expanded rim fingertip-impressed internally & externally. Applied, fingertip impressed cordon immediately below rim & possible plain applied cordon on the shoulder | 32–34 | <i>MCFV</i> |
| 6693 (cut 6692) | | DR | n/a | n/a (fill diameter 30–38) | <i>F</i> |
| 6695 (cut 6694) | | DR | body sherds | n/a (fill diameter 35) | <i>MFV</i> |
| 6698 (cut 6697) | Fawley 10 (Fig. 3) | DR | Straight-sided with squared, slightly projecting rim. Plain applied cordon. Base (6838) | n/a (fill diameter 28–20) | <i>FMFV</i> |
| 6701 (cut 6700) | Fawley 11 (figs 2 & 3) | Wessex DR | Straight-sided with a plain, slightly expanded squared rim. 3 applied cordons below rim, the lowermost with fingertip-impressed decoration. Very thin body sherds. Base (6836) | 28–32 | <i>MCFV</i> |
| 6704 (cut 6703) | | DR | Straight or convex sided | n/a (fill diameter 24) | <i>FMFV</i> |
| 6708 (cut 6707) | | DR | Squared rim | n/a (fill diameter 28) | <i>MCFV</i> |
| 6711 (cut 6710) | | DR | Body sherds | n/a (fill diameter 25–30) | <i>FMFV</i> |
| 6714 (cut 6713) | Fawley 12 (figs 2 & 4) | DR | Convex-sided with heavy inturned rim and plain applied cordon. | Internal rim diameter 32, cordon diameter 35 | <i>MFV</i> |

| location | position | associations | contents | notes |
|--|----------|---|---|---|
| F8, ph1 | n/a | 6136/ 6137 | Single clast of burnt flint, burnt clay, charcoal | |
| F8, ph1 | n/a | none | Charcoal | |
| F8, ph2 | n/a | Cremation group C | Burnt earth, charcoal | No rim or base sherds |
| F8, ph2 | inverted | Cremation group C | Charcoal | Boss in cordon closely resembles that of Fawley 15 |
| F6, ph16. Within ring ditch 6440 | n/a | none | Burnt human & animal bone, charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. Northernmost pot in line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689, opposite north terminal | inverted | A squared, slightly expanded rim of a different vessel in <i>FMFV</i> (Fawley 9) was found amongst the sherds comprising Fawley 8 (fig. 2). Cremation group A. | Burnt bone; charcoal | The applied cordon on the shoulder did not survive lifting but is visible in the excavation photo |
| F6, ph21. Close to (but not in) line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689 | n/a | Cremation group A | Single fragment of burnt bone | |
| F6, ph21. In line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689, central to gap | n/a | Cremation group A | Burnt bone | |
| F6, ph21. In south line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689 | inverted | 6838. Cremation group A | 6838, which contained charcoal | The pot's base (6838) was found inverted within 6698 |
| F6, ph21. In south line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689, opposite south terminal | inverted | 6836. Cremation group A | 6836, charcoal | Fabric identical to Fawley 23. The pot's base (6836) was found inverted within 6701 |
| F6, ph21. In south line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689 | n/a | Possible second vessel represented by 14cm diameter base in <i>MCFV</i> . Cremation group A | Burnt bone, charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. In south line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689 | inverted | Cremation group A | Burnt bone, charcoal | Single rim sherd recovered |
| F6, ph21. In south line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689 | n/a | Cremation group A | Burnt bone, charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. Isolated between cremation groups A and B | inverted | | Burnt bone, charcoal | |

| context | vessel/ fig. no | pottery tradition | form | rim diameter (in cm) | fabric |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 6723 | | DR | Applied cordon. Very thick body sherds | n/a | <i>MCFV</i> |
| 6725 (cut 6724) | Fawley 13 (figs 5 & 7) | DR/ PDR | Convex-sided with fingertip-impressed rim and side bosses. Thin-bodied (but not deeply fingered) | 26 | <i>FMF2</i> |
| 6728 (cut 6727) | Fawley 14 (fig. 7) | DR South Lodge | Convex-sided with internally expanded rim cabled on the outer edge. Plain applied zigzags between rim and applied, fingertip-impressed cordon | 35 | <i>MFV</i> |
| 6735 (cut 6734) | | DR | Fingertip impressed cordon. Base | n/a (fill diameter 30) | <i>FMFV</i> |
| 6738 (cut 6737) | | DR | Crumbs | n/a (fill diameter 25) | <i>F</i> |
| 6743 (cut 6742) | | DR | Slightly in-turned plain squared rim, suggesting a convex form. Fingertip-impressed body sherd | n/a (fill diameter 20–37) | <i>FMF</i> |
| 6746 (cut 6745) | Fawley 15 (not illustrated) | DR | Squared slightly internally bevelled rim. Low boss with adjacent fingertip impressions | 28 | <i>FMFV</i> |
| 6749 (cut 6748) | Fawley 16 (fig. 7) | DR | Straight-sided with squared, slightly inturned rim. Fingertip impressions below rim & applied, fingertip impressed cordon | 30 | <i>FMFV</i> |
| 6752 (cut 6751) | | DR | Body sherds | n/a (fill diameter 15) | <i>FMFV</i> |
| 6755 (cut 6754) | Fawley 17 (figs 6 & 7) | DR | Slightly shouldered with squared rim and fingertip-impressed applied cordon below. Fingertip impressed cordon on shoulder | 24–26 | <i>MFV</i> |
| 6761 (cut 6760) | | DR | Body sherds | n/a (fill diameter 30–33) | <i>F</i> |
| 6769 (cut 6768) | | DR | Body sherds | n/a (fill diameter 30) | <i>FMFV</i> |
| 6777 (cut 6776) | Fawley 18 (figs 8 & 10) | Biconical Urn | Slightly shouldered. Flat topped internally bevelled rim with fingertip impressions on top. With two inverted, plain applied horseshoes between rim and fingertip impressed cordon | 36–38 | <i>GV</i> |
| 6783 (cut 6782) | Fawley 19 (not illustrated) | DR South Lodge | Straight-sided. Deeply fingertip-impressed rim. Low plain applied zigzags between rim and low applied, fingertip-impressed cordon. Detached fragments of a pronounced fingertip-impressed cordon or rib appear formerly to have been applied immediately below the rim. | 30 | <i>MCFV</i> |

| location | position | associations | contents | notes |
|--|----------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| F6, ph21. Isolated between cremation groups A and B | n/a | | | Very weathered |
| F6, ph21. In south line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689 | inverted | Cremation group A | Charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. Southernmost pot in south line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689 | inverted | Cremation group A | Charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. Southernmost pot in north line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689 | n/a | Cremation group A | Charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. Northernmost pot in north line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689 | n/a | Cremation group A | Burnt bone; charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. In north line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689 | n/a | Cremation group A | Burnt bone; charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. In north line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689 | inverted | Joining sherd from Faw- ley 13. Cremation group A | Burnt bone; charcoal | Boss closely resembles that in the cordon of Fawley 7 |
| F6, ph21. In north line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689 | inverted | Cremation group A | Burnt bone; charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. To the east of the north line outside ring ditch 6689 | n/a | Cremation group A | | |
| F6, ph21. In north line of cremations outside ring ditch 6689. | inverted | Cremation group A | Burnt bone (infant), charcoal | Could be another Wessex type |
| F6, ph21. Inside ring ditch 6689 | n/a | Cremation group A | Charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. | n/a | Cremation group B | Burnt bone, charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. NE edge of cluster | inverted | Cremation group B | Burnt bone, rare charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. Western edge of cluster | inverted | Cremation group B | Charcoal | |

| context | vessel/ fig. no | pottery tradition | form | rim diameter (in cm) | fabric |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------|
| 6786 (cut 6785) | Fawley 20 (not illustrated) | DR | Plain squared–rounded rim. 3 small DR-type bosses. Rim sherd thin- bodied | 21 | <i>MFV</i> |
| 6789 (cut 6788) | Fawley 21 (figs 9 & 10) | DR | Convex-sided with plain squared rim and 4 equally spaced bosses, of which the survivors are round | 30 | <i>MCF</i> |
| 6792 (cut 6791) | Fawley 22 (fig. 10) | DR | Straight-sided. Slightly beaded rim with fingertip-impressions immediately below. Base sherd | 30 | <i>MCFV</i> |
| 6795 (cut 6794) | | DR | Body sherds | n/a (fill diameter 23) | <i>FMFV</i> |
| 6798 (cut 6797) | | DR | Externally expanded rim with deep fingernail impressions below | 28 | <i>MCFV</i> |
| 6801 (cut 6800) | Fawley 23 (figs 11 & 12) | DR South Lodge | Straight-sided. Exaggerated, internally and externally applied rim, decorated internally, on top and externally with fingertip impressions. Applied zigzags between 2 fingertip- impressed cordons. Applied vertical ribs | 42 | <i>MCFV</i> |

| location | position | associations | contents | notes |
|--------------------------------|----------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| F6, ph21 | inverted | adjacent to Fawley 21. Cremation group B | Burnt bone, charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. Centre of cluster | inverted | adjacent to Fawley 20. Cremation group B | Burnt bone, charcoal | only 2 bosses survive |
| F6, ph21. | inverted | Cremation group B | Charcoal | |
| F6, ph21 | n/a | Cremation group B | Burnt bone, charcoal | |
| F6, ph21 | n/a | Cremation group B | Charcoal | |
| F6, ph21. Centre of cluster | inverted | Cremation group B | Burnt bone, charcoal | |



Figure 00

*Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 1, detail
(note whip cord impressions)
Scale 5cm*

Figure 00

*Badminton Farm, Fawley. Unnumbered pot
from 6798
Scale 5cm*





Figure 00

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 8 in situ
Scales 30cm

Figure 00

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 8, detail
Scale 5cm





Figure 00

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 13 rear
Scale 10cm

Figure 00

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 13, detail of boss





Figure 00

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 15 in situ
Scales 13cm

Figure 00

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 15
Scale 5cm





Figure 00

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 19
Scale 10cm

Figure 00

Badminton Farm, Fawley. Pot 19 in situ
Scale 30cm



